

THE WEST INDIES.

Riot Among the Military in Jamaica—Distinguished Britishers En Route for the United States—Salvage, the Haytian Rebel, Held at St. Domingo—The Cholera Abating at Guadeloupe, Etc. Etc.

The steamship Oranizer, Captain Butler, from Belize, British Honduras, February 13, Kingston, Jamaica, February 21, Port au Prince, February 23, and Turk's Island, February 25, arrived at New York yesterday.

Account from Guadeloupe state that the ravages of the cholera in that island had notably diminished. At Base Terre, where one-fourth of the population had already been swept away by the terrible pest, the number of cases was daily growing less.

JAMAICA.

Enormous Cost of the Rebel Trials.

From the Jamaica Morning Journal, February 12. We have been informed that there are between forty and fifty prisoners at Portland to be brought down to this city for trial before the special commission.

Arrival of British Noblemen at Port-au-Prince—Salvage and other Haytian Affairs Held at St. Domingo City—Arrest of Dominican Revolutionists, Etc.

Our advices from Hayti are to the 23d ult. The Haytian finances, which have been much affected by the late rebellion in the north of the island, were the object of serious attention on the part of the Government and of the people.

Four guns and an anchor had been raised from the sunken vessels Valer and Villedieu, and landed in safety at Cape Haytien.

Reposals had been made to the Haytian Government and to the Government of the United States to raise two vessels and guarantee to put them in condition to proceed to St. Thomas or Jamaica, where they could be entirely restored.

The steamer Californian, from Liverpool, had touched at Port-au-Prince on her way to Kingston, and landed two young sons of British nobility, viz., the Marquis of Lorn, son of the Duke of Argyll, a member of Victoria's Cabinet, and the Hon. Mr. Stuart, son of Lord Leiper.

On the 12th of February the distinguished arrived at Port-au-Prince, and were escorted by the English Chargé d'Affaires.

General Pedro Mendez, an Imperialist leader, who lately cleared the country back of Tampico, and restored free travel and communication to the population of a large district of country, has been killed in an engagement with the Liberals further in the interior, the news of which reached here yesterday.

I may mention as an interesting item, stated here to be authentic, that Marshal Bazaine, the French commander, has suspended the captain of the man-of-war Strophon or Typhion, or some such name, for not opening fire upon the troops or persons in United States uniform who crossed the Rio Grande to the pillage of Bagdad; his orders having been to fire instantly upon any United States troops that might undertake the passage of the river.

The Austrian and other troops stationed in this city are remarkably well-behaved, and give the citizens no cause of complaint.

The latest news received from the interior of Mexico amounts to the capture through Monterey of Imperial forces of about three thousand men, on their way to Matamoros.

From the report of Colonel Tinajero, the loss sustained by the Imperialists, in the attack against Monterey by General Escobedo, amounts to three officers and thirty-two enlisted men wounded; one officer and seventeen men killed; and a number of prisoners, including several cannons.

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IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Trouble on the West Coast—The French Troops Driven to their Vessels—Threats Against Americans—"The Emperor is Peace!"

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—A crisis in Mexican affairs on the Pacific coast is imminent—so near, in fact, that the United States Government may be aroused from what is here boldly termed a shameful lethargy, to set at any moment in behalf of the rights and lives of its own citizens.

The French troops in the Northern and Western States have been driven ignominiously to the coast, and are hemmed in a few port towns, whence they are liable to decamp on board their vessels of war for safety and disgust.

The antipathy of the French and Imperial Mexicans to Americans is increasing. There are instances of Americans having been thrown caustically into prison, and all are subjected to growing insults.

The late Murders Accounted For—General Wright's Excellent Administration of Affairs—General Pedro Mendez Killed—The French Naval Commander Suspended for not Firing at the Bagdad Pillagers—News from the Interior.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, February 11.—The robberies and murderous outrages which were so frequent in and around Brownsville previous to and since the time of its arrival, are perceptibly abated; the military have come to the aid of the civil authorities, and the town is being now patrolled nightly.

The assassination of young Barmer, of Captain Cook, of General Wright's courtier, and the wounding and maltreatment of others, is now appears, plainly enough (though none of the guilty parties have been arrested), was all done by parties implicated in the Bagdad murders and robberies, who endeavored thus to prevent or weaken the military which was to be given before the military court at Brazos.

Since his accession to the command of this border district (I am speaking, of course, of the United States side of the river), General Wright has shown a judicious disposition to straighten out all the vexatious and vexatious affairs, and he is complimentarily spoken of by the ultra Imperialists of the Mexican side, whose common pastime, for some time past, and especially since the Bagdad affair, has been to abuse the United States Government and its military troops on this frontier.

Nothing has as yet been made public of the military inquiry into the Bagdad affair.

On this, the Mexican side of the river, news comes in by dribbles, showing the desperate determination and bravery of the Liberals, and their almost continual defeat by the superior and sustained forces of the Imperial Government.

The sum total of all the war news from the interior is, that the Imperialists are slowly, but steadily, driving back the Liberals wherever they meet them, and still more firmly establishing their control in the interior.

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DISASTER AND SUFFERING IN DACOTAN.

Terrible Storm on the Coteau—Exposure and Sufferings of a Detachment of Troops—Loss of a Captain and Three Men.

Company A, 2d Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, Captain A. R. Field, Jr., commanding, was ordered a short time since to march from Fort Wadsworth, Dacotan Territory (about eighty miles southwest of this port), to Sauk Centre, Minnesota. The company was divided into two detachments. One, of some thirty-four men, under Lieutenant William L. Briley, left Fort Wadsworth on Monday, the 20th inst., and the other detachment, comprising the balance of the company, under the command of Captain Field, left at this port, not having troops at all.

The detachment under Lieutenant Briley arrived at Twin Lake Station on Monday afternoon (forty miles distant from this port), in good shape. The next morning they left that station, and came on until past the "eighteen mile point" where they were overtaken by a severe storm and had to return to the timber and camp, where they were weather-bound for two days. But it is not of them that we have to relate, as on Thursday evening they were overtaken by a storm which was as severe as they had the advantage of timber at their camp during the storm. It is of Captain Field and his party concerning whose fate we are in doubt to-night.

The Captain, with the balance of his command left Fort Wadsworth on Tuesday morning at 3 o'clock, and had very pleasant weather during the first part of the day—they passed over the Coteau and left it all in good condition, and when about four miles to the east of the Fort the Captain they met the paymaster, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, who was on his way to Fort Wadsworth, with an escort under command of Lieutenant Gerald, of this command. They stopped and chatted for a while, and each party passed on their way. This meeting was at 11 A.M., and some twenty or twenty-two miles from Twin Lake Station, which point Captain Field expected to make that evening. When within about twelve or fourteen miles of the station, Captain Field, with three of his men, left the balance of the command, under Lieutenant Stevens, and went on ahead, intending to have fire and everything prepared for his men when they arrived. It was blowing and snowing when he left the command, but very soon after leaving it, there came a heavy rain, and the water streams wherein it is unsafe for man or beast to be away from timber or shelter.

Lieutenant Stevens and his party faced it until the animals refused to go any further; they would not and could not be driven, and they were obliged to turn back and seek camping ground at the foot of the Coteau. All but thirteen reached it, and they camped down in the snow, burying themselves in the snow as a shelter from the bitter blast. One poor fellow (a corporal) of the thirteen died about 12 o'clock at night, while the rest crept closer in to their cold bed, except one noble fellow, who all the night long stood his lonely watch, endeavoring to keep his companions from perishing; he would uncover them as they might nod together and to see how they fared, and would cover them if they might not freeze, and when he found one that was stupid or cold, he made free use of his black-snake whip to bring back the freezing man to life, and once, too, on the march, he observed a mule teamster who was freezing, but still determined to ride his mule; him he pulled from his mule and gave a severe whipping with his "black-snake," until nature, under the lash, again bid defiance to the storm.

The next day this portion of the command returned to Fort Wadsworth, but numbers of them were badly frozen. But Captain Field and his three men, where are they? No one has seen them, and they are supposed to be somewhere in the snow, but it is thought that they may yet be found alive.

The storm of Tuesday was awful. Pen cannot describe it. I have lived in Minnesota over nine years, and never, never have seen such weather as I have during the past winter. It is since writing the above I have learned that the name of the corporal who was frozen on the night of the 13th was Harkness—I think Lysander G.

A Mexican who plays the flute and piano at the same time is the present craze through Monterey of Imperial forces of about three thousand men, on their way to Matamoros.

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The National Portrait Exhibition in London is to be opened the third week in April, and to close in August.

An engineer of Toulon has invented a plan for keeping the waters in the harbors of the Mediterranean, which is in a perpetual state of stagnation in consequence of the absence of tide, certainly renewed by an ingenious mechanical apparatus. The naval project of Toulon, who distinguished himself so much while the cholera was prevalent in that town, is about to test this invention. If the trials prove successful the discovery will be most valuable from a sanitary point of view, as the unhealthfulness of many of the ports is chiefly caused by the stagnant water.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

River and Harbor Improvements.

The report of Chief Engineer Delafeld, of the War Department, gives the following estimates of expenditures for the improvements and repair of harbors and rivers for the fiscal year 1867—Extending breakwater at Portland, Me., \$105,111-05; improvement of the navigation of Hudson river, \$50,000; Provincetown Harbor, Mass., \$43,063; St. Clair Flats, \$30,000; Delaware Breakwater, \$107,910; St. Mary's river, \$50,000; Erie, Penn., \$20,030; Cleveland, \$25,000; St. Josephs, \$6000; Chicago, \$20,000; Kenosha, \$20,000; Racine, \$12,000; Milwaukee, \$10,000; Sheboygan, \$3000; Manitowoc, \$8000; Oswego, N. Y., \$10,000; Louisa Bay, Cayuga county, \$10,000; Sodus Bay, Wayne county, \$15,000; Genesee river, \$20,000; Buffalo, \$25,000; completing Seaway at New York, \$20,000.

The Iron-clads.

The Naval Committee have received a communication from Admiral Porter, insisting that our iron-clad vessels should be taken out of water while net in use, for the purpose of preservation. This necessity was urged by an official board as early as 1862, and is of interest in settling the vexed question as to the relative merits of salt or fresh water in which to lay up iron-clad vessels.

Personal. It is stated that Auditor Wilson is about to resign his position in the Treasury, to accept a position elsewhere.

The Semmes Case.

The statement is in general circulation here, that the President has ordered the discharge of the pirate Semmes. Counter to this, the Navy Department, by whose authority he was arrested and held, have no information on the subject beyond the general rumor, and discredit its truth. It is certain that a strong pressure has been brought to bear upon the President, and that he has not declined to interpose his Executive authority.

General Asboth.

General Asboth, who came to this country as the Adjutant of Kosuth, and who has fought so bravely for the Union cause throughout the late war, has been appointed Minister to the Argentine Republic, instead of to Venezuela, as first reported.

Claims.

During the month of February last 1731 claims, involving the large amount of \$14,206,827 were settled by the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department. The claims were divided into Navy Agents' and Paymasters' accounts, and pension, marine, naval storekeepers, prize, and general claims.

The Number of Requisitions.

upon the Treasurer during the month for cash settlement of claims, amounted to \$2,247,703.

The Disbursements.

of the Treasury for the month of February last, on account of the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, were as follows:—War, \$15,401,396; Navy, \$4,082,006; Interior, \$2,938,055; total, \$21,371,457.

Extra Duty Pay.

The Third Auditor of the Treasury has issued a circular concerning extra duty pay to non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the army, in which he says that a misapprehension exists relative to the legality of paying the per-diem authorized by the army regulations of 1861. The Auditor therefore decides that extra duty pay cannot be allowed, except to enlisted men employed as clerks in the military offices in Washington, at the several geographical divisions, department headquarters, and at the West Point Military Academy, to whom such payment is not prohibited. With the exceptions mentioned, no soldier will hereafter receive extra duty pay, and payments made by disbursing officers in violation of this decision will not be allowed to their credit on the settlement of their accounts at the Treasury.

The Equal Suffrage Association.

The Hon. William D. Kelley, member of Congress from Philadelphia, has expressed his willingness to accept the Presidency of the Equal Suffrage Association of this city, in place of Postmaster Bowen, resigned, and will be unanimously elected.

The Missouri State Debt.

St. Louis, March 5.—Governor Fletcher has signed the bill recently passed by the Missouri Legislature, providing for the consolidation and payment of the bonded debt of the State. By the provisions of this bill all the overdue interest is to be funded and incorporated with the principal in new bonds, and the payment of interest is to be resumed on the 1st of January, 1868. The bonded debt of Missouri, including the unpaid interest, amounts to \$30,000,000. It is estimated by the members of the committee by whom the bill was reported, that under its operation the entire State debt will be liquidated in twenty years.

From the Rio Grande.

Brownsville, February 28.—Major-General Getty has assumed command of the Rio Grande District, vice Colonel Brown. Military matters are quiet. Cortina is lurking about twelve miles above Matamoros, on the Mexican side. The reported death of the Liberal chief Mendez, from wounds received in taking the Rancho de Tanquilla, is confirmed. An Imperial decree has been published which seems to do away with that which made the Rio Grande a free port of entry, the duties paid only when they went into the interior. Reports of murders and robberies in the region of the Rio Grande still continue.

Steamer "Diamond" Burned.

CAIRO, March 5.—The steamer Diamond, laden with 850 bales of cotton, was burned at Guy's Landing, on the Tombeegee river, last Thursday. The cotton was insured. The boat was valued at \$20,000. No insurance.

Rev. W. F. Robbins, Methodist minister at Colchester Court house, Va., writes that all the churches in that place were nearly ruined during the war, and that the Methodist congregation is compelled to worship in the open air. Aid is requested for building a new church.

Works are erecting at Golden City, Colorado, for the manufacture of railroad bars. Extensive mines of iron ore have been discovered there, which will be worked by Eastern capitalists, and promise to yield great wealth to the new State.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

Firemen's Demonstration in New Orleans—One of the Bands Play Rebel Airs—Burning of a Steamer on the Red River.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—The firemen's demonstration yesterday was one of the finest ever made in this city. The engines were beautifully decorated, and the day passed off pleasantly, with the exception of the temporary detention by the military of the band of Engine No. 13, for playing the "Donny Blue Flag" and other Rebel airs.

The steamer Mary Bern, from Shreveport for New Orleans, was burned on the 23d ultimo, in the Red river, with 600 bales of cotton. One Federal soldier was lost.

The schooner Cedar Key, from Havana for this port, put into Cedar Key, leaking badly. The vessel has been condemned.

Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORK, March 6.—The Cotton Market is quiet but unchanged. Flour quiet for combon, but firm for sales of 8000 barrels at unchanged prices; Southern unbleached, with sales of 450 barrels; Canada flour, with sales of 100 barrels for common; sales of 7000 bushels of choice No. 1 Milwaukee club at \$1.77. Corn dull. Beef quiet. Pork unaltered at \$7.77. Lard heavy at 16 1/2@16. Whisky dull and nominal.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—Cotton has declined to 38 cents for middling. Flour heavy at \$7.50 for sugar extra, and \$6.25 for double extra. Wheat heavy at \$1.00 for common to fair; \$2.20 for prime, and \$2.40 for choice. Corn lower, with sales at 60 1/2 for mixed; 60 1/2 for white. Oats, 40 1/2 for fair; 40 1/2 for choice. Bacon, dull at 19; shoulders, 18 1/2 for clear sides; and 19 1/2 for plain hams. Lard quiet at 17 1/2@18. Whisky advanced to \$2.25.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Thompson, Strong, Read, and Agnew.—In the following cases opinions were delivered this morning by Justice Thompson:—

Brooks v. Appeal. From Orphans' Court of Philadelphia. Decree affirmed.

Staford & Nuttall vs. Henry S. Henry. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed, and decree de novo awarded.

Womack v. at vs. John C. Coruck. Certificate from Nisi Prius. Decree reversed, and decree entered in favor of complainants.

DISTRICT COURT, in Banc—President Judge Sharswood, and Judges Stroud and Hare.—The new trial motion list was before the Court this morning.

THE WEAVER-GIVEN CONTESTED ELECTION CASE. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—President Judge Allison and Judge Pierce.—This morning the contested election case for the office of City Commissioner was resumed. The following testimony was given:—

John B. Hunter testified that he voted for John Given, in the Seventh Division of the Fourth Ward.

William J. Read testified that he voted in the Eighth Division of the Fourth Ward for John Given.

Charles Rose testified that he voted for John Given in the Eighth Division of the Fourth Ward.

Charles Kill testified that he voted for John Given in the Eighth Division.

Mathew McCaw testified that he voted in the Eighth Division, Fourth Ward; voted a full Republican ticket, as supposed, therefore, he voted for City Commissioner.

Samuel Kirkpatrick testified that he voted in the Eighth Division, Fourth Ward, for Mr. Given; did not open the ticket.

Scott J. Lindsay testified that he voted for John Given in the Eighth Division.

James Maxwell testified that he voted in the Eighth Division, Fourth Ward; voted for John Given.

Moses Ancona testified that he resided at No. 804 North street; did not vote (Moses Ancona is marked as voting).

Joseph S. Kraus testified that he voted in the Eighth Division, Fourth Ward, for John Given.

David Boggs testified that he voted in the Eighth Division, Fourth Ward, for John Given.

Joseph Burr testified that he voted in the Eighth Division, Fourth Ward, for John Given.

John Bockius testified that he voted in the Eighth Division, Fourth Ward, for John Given.

John H. Linton testified that he voted in the Eighth Division, Fourth Ward; voted a full Republican ticket; didn't recollect whether he examined the ticket.

William Lees testified that he voted in the Eighth Division, Fourth Ward; voted a full Republican ticket; with John Given's name on it; compared the ticket with the circular left at his house, and found it correct.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, March 6, 1866. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices continue unsettled and drooping.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold at 31 1/2@32, a decline of 1/2; Reading at 48 1/2, a decline of 1/2; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, a decline of 1/2; Little Schuylkill at 30, a decline of 1/2; Lehigh Valley at 62 1/2@63, a decline of 1/2; and Philadelphia and Erie at 29, no change. 11 1/2 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 5 1/4 for Norristown; 95 for North Pennsylvania; 27 for Elmira common, 40 for preferred do.; 24 for Catawissa common; and 44 for Northern Central.

Government bonds are firmly held at full prices, but the transactions continue limited. 5 1/2 was sold at 103; and 7-30s at 94; 10 1/4 was bid for 6s of 1857; and 9 1/4 for 10-40s. State and City loans are without change.

City Passenger Railway shares are unchanged. Hestonville sold at 34 1/2. 73 was bid for Second and Third; 35 for Spruce and Pine; 5 1/4 for Chestnut and Walnut; 60 for West Philadelphia; 25 for Girard College; 14 for Ridge Avenue; and 22 for Union.

Bank shares continue in demand, but we hear of no sales. 204 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 122 for Farmers' and Mechanics; 54 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 2 1/2 for Mechanics; 100 for Kensington; 51 for Penn Township; 52 for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics; 64 for City; 40 for Consolidation; 52 for Commonwealth; and 55 for Union.

In Canal shares there is very little doing. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 29; 22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 52 1/2 for Lehigh Navigation; 114 for Morris Canal preferred; 11 for Susquehanna Canal; and 3 1/4 for Delaware Division.

Oil shares continue very dull and lower. Ocean sold at 10@10 1/2, and Maple Shade at 3 1/2.

The New York Tribune this morning says:—"Great pains are taken by parties at Washington to ventilate the opinions of the Controller of the Currency upon the loan bill and the financial policy of the Government. The opinion of this or that subordinate of Mr. McCulloch may be of importance to the party holding it, but it has no effect here. It is well understood to be part of the lobby game to defeat a return to specie payments, and as a gross discourtesy to the Secretary, whose opinion is exactly the reverse of that of his subordinate."

Starting exchange is higher in the absence of produce bills. Leading houses quote 60 days bills, 108 1/2; on France, 5 1/2@5 1/4.

"Money on call is 7 per cent. among brokers, and at 6 1/2 little is done except upon special colaterals. Commercial paper passes at 7 1/4 for 60 days, 8 1/2 for 90 days, and 10 1/2 for 120 days. The Bank Statement shows a further contraction in loans, deposits and legal tenders, and an increase in the gold item. The recent sales of gold by the Government have now been fully placed in the bank statement, and in the absence of further sales a better showing will be made next week. The Treasury has no occasion to part with any more gold at present; nor could much be sold without putting the premium down materially, and creating a sharp pinch in money. For the present, therefore, enough without any Government interference. There is an increased demand for discounts, to which the banks are not disposed to respond."

A telegram from San Francisco, dated March 3, quotes stocks as follows:—Gold & Currency, per foot, \$86; Savings, per foot, \$55; American Pacific, per cent., \$10; Ohio, per foot, \$42; Hale & Norcross, per foot, \$120; Crown Point, per foot, \$110; Yellow Jacket, per foot, \$43; Belcher, per foot, \$24; Alpha, per foot, \$27; Imperial, per share, \$125; California Steam Navigation Co., 37 per cent.; California State Telegraph Co., 25 per cent.

The Chicago Tribune says:—"The money market to-day was moderately active, and bankers report it more stringent. Mercantile balances are still low, and the demand for accommodations seems to be increasing. Rates of discount are steady at 10 per cent. at the banks, and at 12 1/2 to 15 per cent. on the street. Eastern exchange is in active demand, with rather a moderate supply, and the market is firm at par buying and 1-10 premium selling."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

8500 U S 5-20s '62... 100 1/2
2500 U S 7-30s June '90... 100 1/2
250